11: Lansdell--304-305 M-3 (1879) 1882 Yakut
116, 104, 174, 197

"The language of the Yakutes, which is largely spoken by the Russians who live among them, is one of the principal means by which we are led to assume their Turkish origin, for Latham says their speech is intelligible at Constantinople, and their traditions (for literature they have none) bespeak a southern origin. [305]

Here are some Yakute words compared with Turkish:--

English.	Yakute.	Turk.	English.	Yakute.	Turk.
Yes	Sittee	Evet	One	Bare	Bir
No	Socht	Yokh	Two	Akee	Eekee
Well	Outchigey	Peky, Aee	Three	Oose	Ootch
Bad	Thoosahane	Fené	Four	Terte	Dort
Bread	Astobitt	Ek-mek	Five	Baiss	Besh
Water	On	Soo	Six	Alta	Altee
Beef	Augauss	Seyir	Seven	Sett	Yedee
Horse	Att	Att	Eight	Agaouss	Autuz
Road	Coll	Yol	Nine	Togouss	Tokuz
Man	Kissi	Kissi, Adami	Ten	Owni	On
Woman	Faiktorr	Aorat	Eleven	Onordoubis	On-bir
Tree	Marss		Twelve	Okorduchi	On-eekee
Rain	Samirr	Yaghmoor	Twenty	Surbia	Igirme"

12: Galitzin -- 144 [2] N-2 (no date) 1853 Yakut
116, 104, 162, 631, 622, 666

"As wealth among the Yacoutes consists in numerous flocks, from this circumstance it follows that they take care to live dispersed in small groups of two or three yourtes, so as to have at hand sufficient pasturages. A certain number of these little villages form a notchlegh, administered by a kniazetz or small prince. Several notchelghi compose an oulouse, which is governed by a golova; these different functions are elective. The inhabitants of a notchlegh call themselves tjonobout, or of the same kind. When they make an election, each elector depostis his vote in a box divided in as many compartments as there are candidates; then the votes are counted, and the candidate who has obtained the largest number is proclaimed. Besides, it is always in the power of the governed to depose the chief with whom they are dissatisfied, in order to proceed to a new election. The district of Yakoutsk contains six oulouses, with a population of about 40, 000: there are, besides about 30, 000 Yacoutes settled in the government of Yeninseisk and in other parts of Siberia."

12: Galitzin --145 -146 N-2 (no date) 1853 Yakut
116, 124, 291, 281

"The tail forms an indispensable part of the costume of the Yacoutes; both men and women wear it so long, that in order to support it they tie it behind round the waist. The summer costume of the men consists of a kaftan (a Turkish vest) descending to the knees, made with China tissue or with cloth, lined all round with some stuff of a showy colour. For their feet they have boots with a soft sole. The Sarama is a kind [146] of buskin made with horse-hide, which is waterproof. Trowsers of reindeer-skin, a cap, and gloves which only have the thumb, complete their garment. This costume is common to both sexes. In winter, for the simple kaftan, they substitute a furred dress. They wear also torbases, or furred boots, having the hair outside. During this severe weather the traveller puts on a large riding-coat, called sanaiak, made with reindeer-skin having equally the hair outside: he applies upon his forehead, cheeks, and ears, pieces of furmade on purpose, and surrounds his knees with soutouyi, or bands. The furred robe which the women wear in winter is called parka: it is made with reindeer-skin; and has the form of a long shirt. The sleeves and the collar are trimmed with furs of the finest quality. The dress of the wealthy Yacoutes is often very expensive."